the American furthering fleet to the tions described out. The Partitions has commend that the fleet shall make the age without regard to criticism or the European view that the fleat's rater at this time is a taction prom which has shown a disposition to departure on the trip now nearing

a might have from expected, the story the preparations which the military he Pacific and the circumstances which stensibly to the decision to send the of denials, some of which seem to be semi-official, others anonymous and all of them more or less academic. That is a curious thing about the fleet's excursion, e quality which it has to make otheraise honorable gentlemen lay their hands There was the original rumor at the fleet was going to the Pacific. was denied in Washington and it was de-med in Oyster Bay. And when the report was confirmed officially some of those who had denied made no bones of acknowlenging that they knew the fleet was going to the Pacific all the time they were seeking to give the contrary impression.

In these circumstances it is natural that a properly trained public of some intellirence will swallow the newest denials at a gulp and wonder how anybody could doubt them for an instant. And if the fleet should find real work to do, the same public is to be expected to have a conenient lack of memory when the denial manufacturers of to-day, like the policeman in the Pirates of Penzance, slap their chests and proclaim: "We saw this thing coming and began to make preparations for it as far back as the early summer of 1907." All of which is respectfully submitted for the consideration of the aforesaid public.
Officers of the military and the naval

administrations who are engaged in the work of preparation are only doing the duty work of preparation are only doing the duty imposed upon them by higher authority. Some of them may not know for a certainty the meaning of the activity in which they are engaged. It is a fact, however, that there are in Washington some officials who have to a limited degree the ability of spiritualistic mediums in that they are always able to see the spectre of war hovering over the United States. Yesterday the apparition took the form of Germany's Black Eagle; to-day it appears in the likeness of Japan's chrysanthemum, waving petals that shape themselves into the greedy tentacles of a merciless octopus. They are constantly discovering a mare's nest, and in mare's nests one is expected to find Colts, not to mention Maxims and Gatlings.

he latest psychological phenomena was uly reported to the White House, backed by material information of Japan's activity as a purchaser in the markets where the wares of war are sold. What impression these reports made there is not known, but in the defence of the President's action in ordering the fleet to the Pacific those who are in a position to know the inside story cite facts and figures to show that Japan and America must clash some day, and point to the reports of Japan's purchase of war material as evidence that the clash may not be long delayed. While the decision to send the battleship

fleet into the Pacific was based on recent developments, the idea had its beginning several years ago, when the late Rear Ad-miral Henry O. Taylor, one of the moss-accomplished and studious of naval officers, was chief of the Bureautof Navigation in the Navy Department. Admiral Taylor advo-cated and succeeded in having adopted a cated and succeeded in having adopted a consistent policy of gathering warships into formidable squadrons and keeping those squadrons intact instead of having a vessel here and a vessel there, in fact scattering the individual units of the fleet over the seven seas. Through the squadron formation plan flag officers would be able to learn how to handle such formations in time of war, and officers and men generally would get the benefit of squadron practice. That was Admiral Taylor's idea and it struck the Navy Department and its stratestruck the Navy Department and its strate-gica! advisers as being based on sound prin-

A little later Rear Admiral George C. Converse, who succeeded Admiral Taylor as chief of the Bureau of Navigation and as chief of the Bureau of Navigation and was and is regarded as an officer of ability, judgment and knowledge second to none in the service, brought the squadron policy to a higher state of development, and his idea of concentrating all the fighting ships of the navy into two fleets, one in the Atlantic and the other in the Pacific, was carried out under the present chief of the Navigation-Bureau, Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson.

Navigation-Bureau. Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson.

To keep ships in fleet formation was therefore not a direct result of the Japanese scare, and the idea of practice cruises is by no means new. But a 14,000 mile practice cruise for the purpose of cruising merely and not indulging n war games and manœuvres was a subterfuge invented to furnish a plausible reason for the transfer of Admiral Evans's battleships from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The comments cabled from Europe show that the matter is regarded there in the light of a provocation to Japan. That Japan adopts the same view there is every reason to believe.

#### GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCTION. Gain in 1906 Over 1905, in Gold \$6,198,-100; in Silver, \$4,085,024. ....

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—George E. Roberts, who retired from the office of Director of the Mint on August 1, has completed the compilation of the statistics of the production of gold and silver in the various States and Territories of the United States for the

Mr. Roberts estimates the production of Calendar year 1906.

Mr. Roberts estimates the production of gold in the United States during the calendar year 1908 to have been \$94,373,600, as against \$88,180,700 for the calendar year 1905, a gain in 1906 of \$6,193,100. The principal gain was in Alaska, which amounted to \$6,439,500. Nevada's gain in gold was \$3,919,500. Oregon, \$75,200; Tennessee, \$22,300; Arizona, \$55,800; Virginia, \$5,300.

The greatest loss of gold in any State was in Colorado, where there was a decrease of \$2,766,700. The next largest loss was in Montana, \$367,300. California lost \$364,200; South Dakota, \$309,000; Washington, \$267,000; Idaho, \$59,900; North Carolina, \$33,900; South Carolina, \$20,500; Georgia, \$71,100, and Wyoming, \$18,000.

The total production of silver in the United States during the calendar year 1906 is given as \$6,517,900 fine ounces, of the commercial value of \$38,256,400, as against 52,101,600 fine ounces, of the commercial value of \$38,256,400, as against the production of silver lover that of \$35,500; was \$16,300 ounces.

The production of silver lover that of the production of silver during the calendar year 1906 in Arizona of 363,500 ounces; California, 1435,500; Idaho, 710,600, and in Utah, 1,188,200. The greatest loss in the production of silver during the year was in Montana, amounting to 914,400 ounces, and in Colorado of 195,400

FLEET GOING WHETHER OR NO COURSE MANNE MANNE NO SUNDAY PROXY

Principalments, the many has started W. Chanter of Protesteen - many has started to count hunting cross in the sector, and since he was not a few nights ago in company with the Misses Mills, two daughters of the and the System Mills, two daughters of the and the System Mills, the count

## EXPRESS COMPANIES MELINED.

ampiated That They Overcharge Shippe Through a System of Manket Charges.

WARRINGTON, Oct. 20. Informal comlaints alleging that the express compaties of the country overcharge shippers through a system of "blanket charges" have been filed with the Interstate Commerce Com-mission. The commission has declined to omplaint has been made that the express mpanies are violating those provisions

of the Hepburn rate act applicable to them.
According to communications received at According to communications received at the offices of the commission, the express companies demand the payment of blanket charges on goods offered to them for shipment without rendering a detailed statement of how such charges have been incurred. Should a consignee refuse payment on this account, it is represented, delivery of the goods is usually denied, at least until it suits the company concerned to produce the statement requested. A shipper of animals, wild and domesticated, wrote the commission that under present circumstances the express companies are circumstances the express companies are in a position to drive out of business shippers who do not comply with their demands as

who do not comply with their demands as to charges.

"For example," he said, "suppose a person were to receive a large and valuable shipment of live stock on which the correct charges might amount to say \$1,000 or more and that the charge actually made by the company at the time of delivery represented an overcharge of 100 per cent. Having in mind the practice of the scompanies the consignee would pay up knowing that the companies would refuse to make delivery until he did so and naturally fearing for the safety of the animals. He then would put in a claim for refund of the overcharge and in all probability have to wait would put in a claim for refund of the over-charge and in all probability have to wait several weeks, if not months, for his money, for any one who has had experience with the methods of most of the express com-panies knows well how slow they are in responding to such claims. In the mean-time if the consignee were a man of small means all his available capital might be tied up in the hands of the express company tied up in the hands of the express company without a shadow of right on the company's part to be handling it, and in that manner he might be put out of business."

#### FOR SECOND ELECTIVE TERM. enator Bourne Pursuing His Propaganda With Offer of \$1,000 Cash Prize.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 .- The Hon. Jonahan Bourne, Jr., United States Senator from Oregon, is here again. He was ex-pected. President Roosevelt will be back in Washington on Wednesday and Senator Bourne is never far from the White House when the President is in town, still he has not been entirely happy in the three weeks since the President went away from here. He has been engaged in a labor of love, the furtherance of a new plan to help along ce that the clash may his propaganda in the interest of what he is pleased to call "a second elective

term" for the President. To-night the details of the plan were announced. Mr. Bourne has offered "a cash prize reward of \$1,000, open to the American people," for the "strongest and best written argument in support of certain propositions. Two of the propositions are

"First, that the sovereign people, and not Theodore Roosevelt, the individual and public servant, will decide who shall

ondly, that Theodore Roosevelt cannot

"Secondly, that Theodore Roosevelt cannot decline a second elective term or attempt to name his successor without making his own personal desires or egotistical opinions paramount to the combined wishes and intelligence of the Republican party and the electorate of the nation."

There is another "proposition"—another \$333.33 proposition—to witness, in part, "that Roosevelt's honesty, courage, intitative, imagination, versatility and tremendous capacity for work," &c., &c., make it certain that he "must and will be selected and elected for a second elective term."

With the statement about the prize

With the statement about the prize Senator Bourne gave out an interview which should make Mr. Roosevelt blush.

Senator Bourne's view in regard to the "sovereign American people" is diametrically opposed to that of another distinguished statesman, Representative James H. Kennedy of Ohio, who made a speech, supposedly for Taft, in Pittsburg last night, Mr. Kennedy's speech caused some comment in Washington to day, for, according to the telegraphed reports, he made the remarkable statement that the people of the United States "feel that they would be less likely to get a gold brick if President Roosevelt should choose [his own successor] than if they should choose."

Senator Bourne says that the people and not the President are the sovereign power, but the Ohio Congressman says that President Roosevelt is better qualified to choose the next President than the people.

Mr. Bourne is very serious in the pursuit of his "second elective term" campaign, but in nothing is he more serious than in the declaration that just what Mr. Kennedy advocates should not come to pass—that is, that the President be allowed to dictate who his own successor shall be

### The Weather.

There was a storm of moderate intensity over Ohlo and Indiana yesterday morning, moving eastward, with rain in the Ohlo Valley, the Lake ons and the Middle Atlantic States in the evening Pollowing the storm area was an area of high pressured with a cold wave which was travelling southeastward over Montanal and the Dakotas. ith temperatures below freezing and frosts in the

It was warmer and cloudy in most of the Southern In this city the day was cloudy, with rain at night; wind fresh north to northeast; highest temperature, 53 degrees: average humidity, 77 percent.; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M., 30.22; 3 P. M., 30.04.

The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table:

WASHINGTON FORECAST POR TO DAY AND TO-MORROW. For eastern, New York, New England, eastern

ania. New Jersey and Delaware, fair and slightly colder to-day; fair to-morrow; diminishing For the District of Columbia, fair and colder to-day; fair to-morrow; light to fresh northwesterly

greatest loss in the production of silver our ing the year was in Montana, amounting to 314,400 ounces, and in Colorado of 405,400 ounces, and 405,400

RETP OF HEATERS

compensated top-day. It had been contentioned that the proxy committee would all, but I. C. Prizele, the Harriman representative, declinate to work. He said to had a ciff nach. There was visible to-day rather less than come! of the good feeling object is said to exist barwoon the two attes but has not been discorpilite to the naked eye. At strong 8 o'clock this morning one of Mr. Fish's lieuzements outled Mr. Prizele on the telephone and saked him when it would be convenient for him to meet the rest of the committee. Mr. Pritch asid that he would know at about 10 o'clock. Called at 10, he said he cattled not yet say.

"What's the matter?" asked the Fishman. Is the Twentieth Century Limited late in getting into New York yesterday on the Twentieth Century.)

the Twentieth Century.)
At 1 o'clock Mr. Fritch called the session off. The interval has given both sides a needed opportunity to cool off. There was almost an open breach last night in the proxy room, where the committee sits in they midst of a great assembly of law clerks and measurement. A list of revocations from Harriman to Fish was read off. Mr. Fritch called from the committee table that he wanted somebody to get busy on the wires and have those Fish proxies revoked. Mr. Weaman, Mr. Fish's committeeman, said that he thought Mr. Fritch's conduct unbecoming. Both men were tired and cross. Mr. Conway, the third teller, and others intervened and shere was no overt act.

and cross. Mr. tonway, the third teller, and others intervened and there was no overt act.

Satan has found mischief still for idle hands, namely, figuring on probable results. Here is one bunch of figures which is regarded as fairly significant:

Harahan's sworn statement of number of proxies and direct votes held by him, 595,000; less 286,031 enjoined shares, 308,000. Proxies revoked from Harriman to Fish, so far counted, 59,890; revoked from Fish to Harriman, about 60,000. Total number of proxies counted, about 450,000. Probable vote, 775,000 out of a total of 950,000 shares. Fish now leads by 40,000 on the count from A to S, including also W and the European vote, but excluding the enjoined shares, the C. M. Beach (pro-Fish) proxies and the revocations which both sides are keeping back to spring at the last moment. There has been a complete reversion in the tactics of the two sides since last Monday. Then Mr. Fish and his lawyers seemed to be fighting for time in which to get more proxies. In fact, William Nelson Cromwell openly charged them with it in court. Nelson Cromwell openly charged them with it in court. The dilatory tactics are all on the other side now and Mr. Fish is so well pleased with the way things stand that he is obviously trying to hurry the

Vote.

There is an old story about the little boy who was left at home in charge of his aunt. His mother, returning, asked how he had

behaved.

"He's been a darling," said his aunt,
"I haven't seen or heard of him for three hours," and his mother found him behind the plano cutting up her best lace hand-kerchiefs with papa's desk scissors.

Somebody remarked to-day in Mr. Fish's rooms that nobody had seen Mr. Cromwell about the Auditorium Annex or anywhere

about the Auditorium Annex or anywhere else for twenty-four hours. There was at once a general three-nine alarm sounded once a general three-nine alarm sounded with extra calls for ambulances and the searchlight wagons; this on the theory that Mr. Cromwell was cutting no hand-kerchiefs somewhere. He was discovered in a general conference of Harriman law-yers at the Illinois Central building.

He declined to say what the meeting was

He declined to say what the meeting was about, but it is rumored that the Harriman side will move to-morrow to set aside the injunction which keeps out of the election the shares of the Union Pacific, the Railroad Societies Company and the Mutual Life However this may be. Venner of New

York, famous as the bringer of stock-holders' intervening suits which have confused many important litigations, turned had a talk with Mr. Cromwell.

### HARRIMAN NOT TALKING.

Union Pacific Offices Open on Sunday,

F. H. Harriman with John W. Auchincloss and Charles A. Peabody, two of his counsel who have been representing his interests in the counting of proxies in the Illinois Central election in Chicago, returned to New York yesterday. Mr. Harriman announced through his secretary that he did not care to talk to reporters on any subject whatsoever. The Union Pacific offices at 120 Broadway were open and a small staff of clerks and some of the railroad officials were there, but none of them cared to tell whether or not Mr. Harriman had

Alexander Millar, secretary of the Union Pacific, remained at the office until o'clock last night. He said that he was only there to do anything Mr. Harriman might order, but that there was no special significance in the fact that the office had been open all day Sunday following the return of Mr. Harriman.

### ACTOR HITCHCOCK IN COURT.

Appears Against Hugo C. Voecks, Whom He Accuses of Attempted-Blackmail. The travels of Raymond Hitchcock,

he Yankee Tourist, took him yesterday to the West Side court as complainant against Hugo C. Voecks, a bartender, of 366 Third avenue, who was charged with blackmail. Voecks was arrested on Saturday night in Hitchcock's dressing room at the Astor Theatre after Hitchcock had given him \$1,000 and promised to have \$1,500 more for him to-day. The police also had in charge Frank Tornburg, a young bank clerk to whom Voecks had given three diamond rings that belonged to the actor. Hitchcock testified that Tornburg had never approached him for hush money and Tornburg was let go.

An adjournment of the case against Voecks until Thursday afternoon was asked for by George Simpson, who represented him. The adjournment was granted by Magistrate Finn and bail was fixed at \$1,000.

\$1,000.

Hitchcock, with his lawyer, Herman Fromme and Maurice, Kirby, his press agent, came to court shortly after 9 o'clock. The comedian wore a heavy ulster over his walking coat and did not remove it until the perspiration had dampened the long blond forelock of which he seemed proud. Mr. Fromme went into the case at length, telling how Hitchcock had been annoyed with letters from various persons ever since the time that the Gerry society investigated the case of Elsie Voecks and sent the twelve-year-old girl to the House of Mercy.

Voecks and sent the twelve-year-old girl to the House of Mercy.

The comedian sat in a chair at the reporters' table, apparently taking little interest in the case. He did not go upon the bridge until Magistrate Finn wanted to know if Tornburg had anything to do with the getting of the money. Then in his hurry he overturned a chair and a cuspider as he took the cue and made his way from the wings to the centre of the stage. Tornburg, he said, he had never seen, and Tornburg was waved aside.

Mr. Simpson told the Magistrate that

was waved aside.

Mr. Simpson told the Magistrate that there was a great deal more in the case than appeared and said that he would go into it fully on Thursday. He would show that there had been an understanding some months ago and that Friday was not the first time that his client and the actor had met.

CIVIC FORCE ESTABLISHED.

Brooks.
On the board of trustees are Robert J
Collier, E. R. L. Gould, A. Barton Hopburn

Collier, E. R. L. Gould, A. Barton Hepburn, George McAneny, Issae N. Seligman, Morgan J. O'Brien, Emerson McMillin, James B. Reynolds and Marcus M. Marks. Robert Erskine Ely is director.

Anong the members of the council, an advisory body to aid in the selection of subjects and speakers, are Dr. Hamilton W. Mabie, Hamilton Holt, John W. Alexander, the artist; Charles Klein, the playwright; Prof. John F. Clark and Prof. Samuel T. Dutton of Columbia University of Wisconsin, the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, the Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin, Rabbi Joseph Silverman and the Rev. Wallace McMullen.

Admission to the forum will be by card.

Admission to the forum will be by card The executive office is at 23 West Forty-

#### SPEECHES FOR TO-DAY.

Bryan to Make Several, Hearst One and

William J. Bryan is to make several arrive here this morning from Washington and the first speech he will make will be to boys at the De Witt Clinton High School at Fifty-ninth street and Tenth avenue. Mr. Bryan will speak there at 12:30 P. M. In the afternoon he will make a speech to the striking telegraphers at their headquarters.

Mr. Bryan's main speech is to be deliv-Mr. Bryan's main speech is to be delivered at a big meeting at Cooper Union in the evening. Augustus Thomas, the playwright, is down to open the meeting. Tammany Leader James J. Hagan, who has been rooting hard for Bryan, is to preside.

Mr. Bryan will spend the night at the Hoffman House and to-morrow morning will go to Binghamton, where he will make the first stop on his tour of the State. He will speak to-morrow night at Elmira.

State. He will speak to-morrow night at Elmira.

Gov. Hughes, who came down from Albany on Friday to make a speech at the Republican Club, returned to the capitalyesterday afternoon. Before he left the Hotel Astor he had as a caller Chairman Herbert Parsons of the Republican county committee, who spent an hour or more with him. Mr. Parsons is down to make a few remarks to-night at John S. Shea's East Side Republican Club, at 234 East Thirty-first street, where a reception is to be given first street, where a reception is to be given

n T. McDonough and Reuben R. Lyo the Hearst candidates for the Court of Appeals, are to be notified of their nomina-tions at the Hotel Manhatian this after-noon. It is expected that Mr. Hearst, as chairman of the State committee, will make

the principal speech.

Mr. Hearst is to make a tour of Manhattan Mr. Hearst is to make a tour of Manhattan and Brooklyn to-morrow night in an automobile, speaking at Sulzer's Harlem River Park, the Star Casino, National Hall, 321 Fast Seventy-third street; Maennerchor Hall, Fifty-sixth street and Third avenue; the Murray Hill Lyceum and in Prospect Hall in South Brooklyn.

### SHOT MISSED THE BRIDE.

Angry Father Beats His Wife and Then Fires at His Daughter.

Carnilla Depold, a seventeen-year-old girl, married on Saturday to young Giuseppe Onofritti, came near to being shot by her angry father last night. The elder Depoid quarrelled with his daughter and her nother and after beating the latter until she collapsed fired a shot which narrowly missed hitting the girl in the head.

It seems that Depold, who is 43 years old and employed on the steamship piers, made suggestions to his daughter which she resented. Her mother, Delponia, interfered in her behalf. Depold turned upon his wife in a fury. He seized her and kicked her vigorously till she fell into a chair close room, on the second floor of 17 New Chambers street. Her daughter sat near by, supporting her head in her hand and weeping bitterly

Depold retreated into the adjoining bedroom. He took a revolver and attempted to fire it. The first cartridge failed to explode, but the second one did better. The shot struck close to the window, making head. The bullet was found later on the floor. a hole in the wall six inches from Carnilla's

head. The bullet was found later on the floor.

In the room besides Mrs. Depold and her daughter were young Giuseppe Onofritti, the girl's husband, and two small children. After firing the shot the elder Depold crawled under the bed. Onofritti, finding his wife unhurt, shouted for help.

Sergt. Enwright and Detectives Nammack and Wall of the Oak street police station hurried to the house. Nammack dived under the bed after the father, who wriggled out and fled down stairs. Sergt. Enwright and Detective Wall caught him just as he was running out of the door, but they had their hands full subduing him.

The detectives found upon Depold the revolver which he had used. Under the bed were a heavy pair of brass knuckles, and under the pillow a stiletto.

At the Oak street police station young Carnilla said she had been married to Onofritti on Saturday at the City Hall. Her church marriage is to take place in a few days.

Sener Alarid, J. P., Ordered to Jall. SANTA FE, N. M., Oct. 20 .- Territorial Judge McFie to-day-sentenced former City Marshal Ricardo Alarid, at present justice of the peace, to one year in the penitentiary for assault with a deadly weapon. Alarid has appealed to the Territorial Supreme Court and furnished a bond.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 20.-The plant of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company at Sharon has been closed, throwing 2,000 men out of employment. While the mills have been closed indefinitely the management says it was because of lack of orders only.



Is Six Dollars a Line too expensive for you?

Suppose you are making an article of general need that sells for twenty-five cents, and which will last a year. Suppose that it is good enough so that out of every thirty people who know it one will buy.

THE LADIES' HOME love was her six million readers. One-thirtieth of six million is two hundred thousand, and two hundred thousand times twenty-five cents is \$40,000.

Now, let us say, to do justice to your proposition, it requires fifty lines of space (about three inches and a half) twelve times a year. Your year's campaign will then cost \$3600, or less than two cents on each twenty-five-cent article sold.

Is six dollars a line too expensive for you?

It means more than a million copies each month.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK BOSTON CHICAGO BUPPALO

## BALLOON RACE IS ON TO-DAY

NINE AIRSHIPS ARE AFTER THE BENNETT CUP.

French, Germans, Americans Is the Predicted Order of the Finish-The American Record in Danger Is 870 Miles, Made 1859-Salling Weather Expected.

Sr. Louis, Oct. 20.-The first balloon will go up in the international contest for the James Gordon Bennett cup at 4 o'clock sharp this afternoon. The only thing that can prevent the start is a rainstorm of unusual violence or an atmospheric commotion that would make an ascent dangerous. Forecaster Edward Bowie says that neither of these is probable and that good ballooning weather will prevail.

The balloons will be numbered in the order in which they ascend. The band will play "Die Wacht am Rhein" for the German, "The Marseillaise" for the French. "God Save the King" for Brewer and Brabazon and the "Star Spangled Banner" for the American contestants. It had originally been intended to play 'America' for the United States contestants. but it was found that it would be impossi ble to dissociate it with the English an

Following is the definite order in which the balloons will ascend, with their num-

1 Oscar Erbsloh and A. Rotch, German 2- H. B. Hersey and A. F. Atherholt, American, "I nited States.

3-A. Lablane and E. W. Mix, French, Lisle de France. 4 Hugo Abercron and Hans Heidemann, German, "Dusseldorf. 54G. Brewer and C. Brabazon, English,

6- Chandler and McCoy, American, "Amer-

Rene Gasnier and Levee, French, "Anjou." 8-Paul Meckel and C. Denig, German, 9-Alan Hawley and A. Post, American

Considerable betting on the race has already been done. The American con-testants have sprung into favor. Even money is all that is visible now. From the conversation going on among those who ought to know it looks as if the race lies between the Freach, Germans and Americans. A straw vote on the race taken at the Hotel Jefferson to-day follows: First, McCoy and Chandler; second, Erbslach and Rotch; third, Leblanc and Mix.

Rotch; third, Leblanc and Mix.

From the records made in trial flights last week, especially that of the United States, piloted by Capt. Charles Deforest Chandler and J. C. McCoy, aeronaut experts here confidently expect that the record of 870 miles as the crow flies from St. Louis to Henderson, N. Y., made in 1859 will be broken. There are some even who are as sanguine that the De La Vaulx record of 1,193 miles made in 1900 will be beaten.

"We were anxious to get back to the race here in time and wouldn't have continued had we been certain of a world's record," said Capt. Chandler to-day.

IF YOU HAVE ONE LEG Even None at All, Here's Something

to Your Advantage. CINCINNATI, Oct. 20 .- An association of legiess men was started here yesterday by an informal convention of Pegs. To be eligible a man must have lost at least



Did your frock coat come out of the moth balls yesterday. looking the worse for wear? We can help that before next

Frock coats and waistcoats #20.50 to \$46.

Separate striped trousers. Fancy waistcoats. Patent leather shoes. Gloves and walking sticks. Silk hats - American and

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY. Three Broadway Stores.

842



Did you ever see the "Spring of Youth" which old Ponce de Leon couldn't find?

It's in our young men's suits. Their livelier out and cheerful fabrics make prices seem a minor consideration-but the fact that young men's sizes 32 to To chest are always from \$1 to \$3 less than larger sizes does

Fall suits, sizes 32 to 35 chest, \$16 to \$32. .

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WILTONS IN LARGE VARIETY

THE variety of Wilton carpets shown by us is so great that we are able to meet the most exacting requirements. The latest productions of both domestic and foreign looms are included in designs prepared under our supervision and to be found in no other stock.

Many of the patterns have been reproduced in several different color combinations affording ample scope for a harmonious selection in color as well as design. Prices \$2.00 to \$3.25 per yard.

Broadway and Nineteenth St.

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for Men of fashion

This most important accessory to a man's wardrobe should be faultless in the fitting and of the highest quality. It is the one article of his apparel that is rarely changed by freaks of fashion.

F.S.& U. Pumps are beautifully made and are noted for their matchless fitting qualities

Gun Metal Calf, \$5.50. Patent Calf, \$6.00. French, Shriner & Urner

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of our special sale of eighteen styles of Moule satinlined Overcoats, to measure \$40. Tailors usually charge \$100 for these garments. Suitings in black, blue and fancy unfinished Worsted Cheviots, excellent for hard wear, to measure, \$20. Call or write for samples.

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A Sale of \$5, \$6, and \$7 Shoes 3.40 for Men.

Herald Square

the best styles of the moment are represented. Included in the assortment are several hundred pairs of \$6 and \$7 patent leather Shoes in button or lace models in all styles of toe.

\$5 calfskin, velour calf or kidskin Shoes in button, lace or blucher models, single or double soles: also oiled kidskin bluchers, leather lined.

B'way & 34th St.

Announce, beginning this morning,

Shoes of sterling quality selected from our own stock and comprising an assortment in which all

All sizes and widths.